PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, April 27, 1793.

State of Pennſylvania.

An ACT to Incorporate the Subſcribers to the Bank of Pennſylvania.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

X. THE ſaid corporation may ſell any part of the public debt of which it may be poſſeſſed, but ſhall not be at liberty to purchaſe any public ſtock whatſoever, except of their own bank ſtock; provided the number of ſhares they purchaſe in again, ſhall be ſold out at par, or above it, as the market price may be, whenever opportunity offers to do ſo with convenience: *And provided*, the ſaid number of ſhares, ſo purchaſed in, ſhall not exceed, at any one time, five hundred; nor ſhall this corporation, directly or indirectly, deal in, or trade in any thing, except bill of exchange, gold or ſilver bullion, or in the ſale of goods, really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time; or of goods, which ſhall be the produce of its lands; neither ſhall the ſaid corporation take more than at the rate of half per centum per thirty days, for or upon its loans or diſcounts.

XI. No loan ſhall be made by the ſaid corporation, for the uſe or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding fifty thouſand dollars, or of any particular ſtate, or of any foreign prince or ſtate, to any amount whatſoever, unleſs previouſly authoriſed by law of this ſtate.

XII. The ſtock of the ſaid corporation ſhall be aſſignable and transferable according to ſuch rules as ſhall be inſtituted in that behalf, by the laws and ordinances of the ſame.

XIII. The bills obligatory, and of credit, under the ſeal of the ſaid corporation, which ſhall be made to any perſon or perſons, ſhall be aſſignable by endorſement thereupon, under the hand or hands of ſuch perſon or perſons, and of his, her, or their aſſignee or aſſignees, and ſo as abſolutely to transfer and veſt the property thereof, in each and every aſſignee or aſſignees ſucceſſively; and to enable ſuch aſſignee or aſſignees, to bring and maintain an action thereupon, in his, her or their own name or names. And bills or notes which may be iſſued by order of the ſaid corporation, ſigned by the preſident and counterſigned by the principal caſhier or treaſurer thereof, promiſing the payment of money to any perſon or perſons, his, her or their order, or to the bearer, though not under ſeal of the ſaid corporation, ſhall be binding and obligatory upon the ſame, in the like manner, and with the like force and effect, as upon any private perſon or perſons, if iſſued by him or them, in his, her or their private or natural capacity or capacities and ſhall be aſſignable and negociable, in like manner, as if they were ſo iſſued by ſuch private perſon or perſons; *that is to ſay*, Thoſe which ſhall be payable to any perſon or perſons, his her or their order, ſhall be aſſignable by endorſement, in like manner, and with the like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are, and thoſe which are payable to bearer, ſhall be negociable and aſſignable by delivery only: and all notes or bills, at any time diſcounted by the ſaid corporation, ſhall be, and they are hereby placed on the ſame footing as foreign bills of exchange, ſo that the like remedy ſhall be had for the recovery thereof, againſt the drawer and drawers, indorſer and indorſers, and with like effect, except ſo far as relates to damages, any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

XIV. Half yearly dividends ſhall be made, of ſo much of the profits of the bank as ſhall appear to the directors adviſeable; and once in every year, at the meeting to be annually held for the choice of directors, thoſe of the preceding year, ſhall lay before the ſtockholders, for their information, an exact and particular ſtatement, of the general accounts and ſtate of the corporation, and of the debts which ſhall have remained unpaid, after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the ſurplus of profit, if any, after deducting loſſes and dividends. If there ſhall be a failure, in the payment of any part of any ſum ſubſcribed, by any perſon copartnerſhip or body politic, the party failing, ſhall forfeit the firſt payments made to the bank, with any dividend, which may have accrued, prior to the time of making the ſecond payment during the delay of the ſame.

XV. It may be lawful for the directors aforeſaid, to eſtabliſh offices at Lancaſter, York or Reading, or whereſoever elſe they ſhall think fit, within the ſtate, for the purpoſes of diſcount and depoſit only, and upon the ſame ſame terms, and in the ſame manner, as ſhall be practiſed at the bank; and to commit the management of the ſaid offices, and the making of the ſaid diſcounts to ſuch perſons, under ſuch agreements, and ſubjected to ſuch regulations, as they ſhall deem proper, not being contrary to law, or to the conſtitution of the bank: *Provided always*, That no office of diſcount or depoſit, be opened in any town or borough of this ſtate, without the previous conſent of the corporation of ſuch town or borough: *And provided alſo*, That the directors ſhall have liberty to recall and annual, the ſaid offices of depoſit or diſcount, if found injurious to the real intereſts of the incorporation.

XVI. The legiſlature ſhall be furniſhed annually, at their firſt ſeſſion, with ſtatements of the amount of the capital ſtock of the ſaid corporation, and of the debts due to the ſame, of the monies depoſited therein, of the notes in circulation, and of the caſh in hand, and ſhall have a right to inſpect ſuch general accounts in the books of the bank, as ſhall relate to the ſaid ſtatements, *Provided*, that this ſhall not be conſtrued, to imply a right of inſpecting the account of any private individual, or individuals, or any body politic or corporate, with the bank.

XVII. The directors ſhall keep fair and regular entries in a book, to be provided for that purpoſe, of their proceedings, and on any queſtion where two directors ſhall require it, the yeas and nays of the Directors voting, ſhall be duely inſerted on their minutes, and thoſe minutes, be at all times, on demand, produced to the ſtockholders, when at a general meeting, or to the legiſlature or any committee thereof, who ſhall require the ſame.

XVIII. No preſident or caſhier of this bank, ſhall be directly or indirectly, concerned in the purchaſe or ſale of any of the public ſtocks or funds, under the penalty of ten thouſand dollars, to be forfeited, one half thereof to the uſe of the commonwealth, and the other half to the uſe of the informer; nor ſhall the caſhier be allowed to carry on any other buſineſs than that of the bank, under the penalty of five thouſand dollars.

XIX. A fair and correct liſt of the ſtockholders ſhall be hung up, at leaſt one month before any election of directors, in the common hall of ſaid bank, to the end, that public information may be given to the parties concerned, of their co-proprietors and ſtockholders.

Section VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if the ſaid corporation, or any perſon or perſons, for or to the uſe of the ſame, ſhall deal, or trade in buying or ſelling any goods wares, merchandizes or commodities whatſoever, contrary to the proviſions of this act, all and every perſon or perſons, who ſhall have given any order or direction, for ſo dealing and trading, and all and every perſon or perſons, who ſhall have been concerned as parties, or agents therein, ſhall forfeit and loſe treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandizes and commodities, in which ſuch dealing and trade ſhall have been; one half thereof to the uſe of the ſtate, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit.

Section IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if the ſaid corporation ſhall advance or lend, any ſum, for the uſe, or on the account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding fifty thouſand dollars, or of any particular ſtate, or of any foreign prince or ſtate, to any amount (unleſs previouſly authoriſed thereto by law of the ſtate) all and every perſon and perſons, by and with whoſe order, agreement, conſent, approbation or connivance, ſuch unlawful advance or loan, ſhall have been made, upon conviction thereof, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, treble the value or amount of the ſum or ſums, which ſhall have been ſo unlawfully advanced or lent; one fifth thereof to the uſe of the informer, and the reſidue thereof to the uſe of the ſtate, to be diſpoſed of by law and not otherwiſe.

Section X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the bills or notes of the ſaid corporation, originally made payable on demand, in gold and ſilver coin, ſhall be receivable in all payments to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the public monies of the ſtate, as well as thoſe of any incorporation hereafter conſtituted by authority of the ſtate, ſhall be conſtantly depoſited in the bank of Pennſylvania, whenever lying inactive.

Section XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that at any time and times, within the paſſing of this act, the governor ſhall, on behalf and for the uſe of this ſtate, make or cauſe to be made, a ſubſcription to the capital ſtock of the ſaid bank, to the amount of million of dollars, and ſhall make payment therefor, in manner following, *that is to ſay*, He ſhall by warrant, direct the treaſurer to tranſfer to the preſident, directors and company of the bank of Pennſylvania, all the public ſtock of the United States, the property of this ſtate, which ſhall not be otherwiſe appropriated by the legiſlature during the preſent ſeſſion; and to pay them, all the unappropriated monies, which ſhall be in the treaſury, at the time of making ſuch ſubſcription; and the amount of any ſum or ſums of money, neceſſary to compleat the full payment of the ſaid ſubſcription of one million of dollars, he ſhall borrow (and the right and power of borrowing the ſame, is here by expreſsly ſtipulated and reſerved) from the ſaid bank, at an intereſt not exceeding the rate of ſix per centum per annum, to be charged on the fund, and reimburſed in the manner herein after mentioned: Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, that the ſaid public ſtock, ſhall be received in payment as aforeſaid, at the following rates, *that is to ſay*, the ſix per centum ſtock, at the rate of twenty ſhillings for each and every nominal pound thereof: the three per centum ſtock, at the rate of twelve ſhillings for each and every nominal pound thereof: and the deferred ſtock, at the rate of twelve ſhillings and ſix pence for each and every nominal pound thereof.

Sect. XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid preſident, directors and company of the Bank of Pennſylvania, ſhall alſo loan one other ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, at a rate of intereſt not exceeding the rate of ſix per centum per annum to the commonwealth (and the right and power to borrow the ſame, is hereby expreſſly ſtipulated and reſerved) for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a loan office, which laſt mentioned loan ſhall be charged on the fund, and reimburſed in the manner herein after mentioned: Provided always, that the ſum ſo to be borrowed, ſhall not amount to more, than the ſum paid by the ſtate, in actual ſpecies, towards the ſaid ſubſcription, of one million of dollars, at the time of making the loan aforeſaid.

Sect. XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid ſeveral ſums of money, herein before directed to be borrowed from the ſaid Bank, ſhall be payable, and paid in ten equal annual inſtalments, the firſt whereof, ſhall be on the firſt day of January, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five, or in any greater ſum and ſums of money, or ſhorter period and periods, at the pleaſure of the government; and intereſt ſhall ceaſe to be chargeable, on the amount of each and every payment, from the time of making the ſame reſpectively; and all the monies ariſing from the arrearages of taxes, from the ſales of land, and from the payment of the arrearages of the price thereof, which ſhall be paid into the treaſury, from and after the firſt day January next, ſhall be, and they are hereby excluſively appropriated, to and for the payment of the ſaid loans, and the intereſt thereon reſpectively accruing, according to the inſtalments aforeſaid; and if the monies ſo appropriated, ſhall not be adequate to the payment of the ſaid loans and the intereſt thereon reſpectively, then as many of the ſhares in the ſaid bank, belonging to this ſtate, as may be neceſſary to ſupply the deficiency, ſhall be ſold and applied to and for that purpoſe.

Sect. XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Governor may, and he is hereby required, to draw a warrant or warrants on the ſtate treaſurer, in favour of the preſident, directors and company of the Bank of Pennſylvania, for all unappropriated monies, which ſhall be paid into the treaſury, before the firſt day of January next, towards payment of the ſaid loans, or either of them, as he ſhall deem moſt expedient to direct.

Sect. XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if within three months from and after the paſſing of this act, the preſident, directors and company of the Bank of North-America, ſhall think proper to relinquiſh their charter, and to apply to the Governor of this commonwealth,

for permiſſion to ſubſcribe to the ſtock of the company hereby erected, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid preſident, directors and company, ſo to reliniquiſh their charter, and to become ſubſcribers to the Bank of Pennſylvania, to any amount, not exceeding two thouſand ſhares, upon the like terms of payment, as is herein before directed, with reſpect to the ſubſcribers as aforeſaid; and ſuch ſubſcriptions ſhall be, and remain to the uſe of the ſtockholders of the ſaid Bank of North America reſpectively, and individually, according to their reſpective ſhares therein: Provided always nevertheleſs, that for the liquidation and ſettlement, of all the paſt tranſactions and accounts of the ſaid Bank of North America, the corporate powers thereof ſhall be and remain as effectual, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the charter of the ſaid Bank had not been ſo relinquiſhed, any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding: Provided, That if the ſaid Preſident, directors and company of the Bank of North America, ſhall not, within three months after the paſſing of this act, relinquiſh their charter, and ſubſcribe the ſame number of ſhares, to the Bank of Pennſylvania in manner aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the preſident and directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania, to open ſubſcriptions at the city of Philadelphia, for the ſaid, or any leſs number of ſhares, firſt giving twenty days notice, in two or more of the papers printed in the ſaid city; and the ſaid ſubſcription ſhall be kept open for three days at leaſt; but no perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, ſhall ſubſcribe for more than five ſhares in any one day before the laſt of the ſaid three days; and if the ſaid two thouſand ſhares, ſhall not be ſubſcribed for before the laſt of the ſaid three days, then any perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, may ſubſcribe for whatever number of ſhares may then be unſubſcribed for: and the ſaid two thouſand ſhares, or ſuch part thereof as ſhall be ſo ſubſcribed for, ſhall be paid for in two equal payments; the one at the time of making ſuch ſubſcription or ſubſcriptions, the other in ſix calendar months thereafter: and in caſe any ſubſcriber or ſubſcribers ſhall neglect to pay the ſecond payment herein mentioned, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit the firſt payments made to the Bank, with any dividend which may have accrued prior to the time of making the ſecond payment, and during the delay of the ſame: Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this act, that no ſubſcription ſhall be opened for the ſaid two thouſand ſhares, or any part thereof, unleſs the ſhares actually ſubſcribed for excluſive of the ſhares which may belong to this ſtate, ſhall before amount to two thouſand five hundred, as mentioned in the firſt ſection of this act.

Sect. XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeven commiſſioners appointed by the firſt ſection of this act, for the receiving of ſubſcriptions in the city of Philadelphia, ſhall immediately provide in the ſaid city, a proper houſe for the carrying on of the buſineſs of the Bank, together with all neceſſary paper, ſtationary, vaults and utenſils ſuitable to the ſame, ſo that as ſoon as the directors are choſen, the operations of the Bank may be immediately, and without loſs of time, proſecuted and carried into effect.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
SAMUEL POWEL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved, March 30, 1793.
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.
Enrolled March 30, 1793.
MATHEW IRWIN, M. R.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY a piece in the Pittſburgh Gazette of April 13th, ſigned Valentine Cook, the ſaid Mr. Cook invites Mr. Porter to a conference, any time before the laſt of next June, in order to ſettle, finally, and I ſuppoſe, amicably, all differences; that have ariſen betwixt them, with reſpect to Methodiſt, and Calviniſt principles, reſpectively held, and taught, by them. I hereby offer myſelf a ſecond to Mr. Porter, in ſaid conference: and as ſecond, do take upon me, to appoint time, place, and weapons; the time to be the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, being Thurſday: and thus, take the longeſt day in the year, and as long time of that day, as poſſible: to ſettle this long difference. The place, Mr. Porter's meeting, called Congruity, about four miles from Hannah's town. And the weapons, not carnal, but ſpiritual. And I hereby require, and engage, that there ſhall be, full and perfect ſecurity, and ſafety: to the bodies of the conferrees. But that there ſhall be full liberty, to each of the parties, to bring, and inflict, all the deſtruction, and death, upon the principles, and opinions, of one another, that may be in their power: and that, by all the arguments, they may be able to bring, from all authors, books, or quarters, they may pleaſe.

And it may perhaps be better, for Mr. Cook, to turn his attention to me only; for as Mr. Porter intimates, in a former publication, that he never was in the inſide of a college in his life; and has had very little opportunity to read, or ſtudy ſyſtems of divinity, and has but little acceſs to books: he cannot be ſuppoſed to be ſo deep involved, in the mire, and diſeaſe, of Calviniſm, as I muſt be, when what follows is conſidered. I went through a regular, and public, ſtudy, of four years, in the college of Glaſgow, North-Britain; in the languages, of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew: and in the different branches, of Mathematics, logic, natural, and moral, philoſophy, and afterwards ſtudied divinity regularly for the ſpace of five years, under two very eminent, and avowed, Calviniſts, the Revd. Dr. Trail, public profeſſor of divinity in the ſaid college of Glaſgow, and the other the Revd. Mr. John Brown, author, of the Anotations, and Reflections, in the large folio Bible, lately publiſhed, in this country. And of the dictionary on the Bible, &c. I ſay having ſtudied ſo long under theſe two men; and read almoſt every ſyſtem of divinity, and every book of controverſy, whether by Arminians, or Calviniſts; and to all this have added, nigh nineteen years, preaching the ſame, in public: and teaching in private from houſe to houſe. It is naturally to be ſuppoſed, that I muſt be very deeply involved in the mire, and diſeaſe, of Calviniſm. And therefore if Mr. Cook ſhall prove able to extract me out of the deep mire, and to heal me of the long diſeaſe, of Calviniſm, he muſt gain great honor to himſelf, and do a great ſervice to me, and many thouſands more, equally involved in the ſame ſituation that I am in. And if he ſhould fail in the attempt, cannot be ſo much diſgraced, conſidering the ſituation I muſt be in, as above ſtated. I conclude, with this certification, that if Mr. Cook does not attend, at the above mentioned time, and place, he muſt be held, as giving up his cauſe as untenable, and every calviniſt in this country warranted ſo to conclude, and proclaim.

JOHN JAMIESON.
April 16, 1793.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PRESSED by a ſecret impulſe unknown to me before, I feel myſelf conſtrained, to hold up to public view, the conduct of a right reverend divine, paſtor of two congregations in the vicinity of Weſt Liberty. On the firſt Sunday of this preſent inſtant, as this worthy paſtor and ſome of his flock was on their way to divine ſervice, they ſaw ſome fires at ſome diſtance from the road, at which they concluded there were perſons boiling ſugar—After the duty of the day was over, and he had, no doubt, performed ever part of it conſiſtent with the commiſſion he held, being as it was thought, an elect veſſel from all eternity, to teach theſe very people and in that very place—he conceives it as his duty, and in order to enlarge the good acts of the day, to turn aſide from the road, and in love and chriſtian meekneſs reclaim the man from ſo heinous a tranſgreſſion, as boiling ſugar, on the Sabbath day, and takes with him a poſſe of three other perſons, blunders down the man's fences and bars, rides through the grain field and graſs land, and advances to within piſtol ſhot of the encampment before they were diſcovered; the man, who was ſome what apprized of their intention, having overheard their diſcourſe as they paſſed by his houſe in the morning, and having had a ſmall rencontre with one of his emiſſaries ſome days before, who had been ſent out to annoy or give intelligence according as he found himſelf able; the ſugar boiler there, thought it no time to parley, having the additional aggravation of his premiſes being treſſpaſſed on, was determined neither to give or take quarter ſtood to his arms with all haſte and fury; the firſt thing that came to his hand was an axe, on which he ſeized, and ordered them inſtantly to evacuate his ſoil, or he would maim them or their cattle, with every appearance of the moſt horrid rage and deſpair—the paſtor and his party kept their countenances pretty ſteady and ſeemed to hold their purpoſe; their cattle indeed was thrown into ſome diſorder from the firſt motion of the enemy, but were ſoon recovered to order again—Hoſtilities ſeemed for a moment to ceaſe, but the diſcourſe that paſſed during the ſuſpenſion, did not tend to any accommodation. And the ſugar boiler again reſumed his arms and terrific countenance, adding words of ſevere abuſe, which taking the ghoſtly counſellor at unawares, he loſt all ſenſe of the Sabbath day; all ſenſe of his being a choſen veſſel; all ſenſe of the chriſtian purpoſe for which he had tranſgreſſed on the good order of the community, by battering down the man's incloſures, by advancing thro' his grain, &c. for Satan, who was ever watching his time, and had always foreſeen that he would one day become his prey, ſuddenly laid hold of the occaſion, entered his heart, and turned it to gall, to which ſubſtance it was by nature too much inclined, and directly turned his thoughts to the civil power, to revenge the abuſe his animal part had received. There were ſome neutral perſons preſent during the conteſt, who immediately diſcovered the change in the paſtor's countenance, and ſaw the workings of the evil one or of his own bad heart, they could not tell which; but to prevent its effects they became moderators, quieted the ſugar maker, and prevailed on the rector and his party to retreat, waited on them through the fences, and ſet the fences in order for them to paſs through, took every ſtep they could to obliterate in the paſtor's mind the malice that had got poſſeſſion, by more recent acts of kindneſs and attention, and when they thought they had enough ſoftened him to their purpoſe, ſtrove to reaſon him out of his intention of applying to the ſword of the civil law, as being weapons not juſtifiable for men of his functions to uſe; but, alas! it was too late, the evil one had got poſſeſſion. What a change! he advanced forward but a few minutes paſt under the banners of the bleſſed Emanuel, the prince of peace; what is he now the inquiſitor puniſhing the good of the ſoul. Does Author of our ſalvation reſ does he, when he is reviled Jewiſh ſanhedrim; when h does he apply to the Roman no, no; we are told how he himſelf on the occaſion. does this unfortunate man himſelf? Like Peter, who was by the power of this world, he the ſword of the civil law, to the right arm of this man who fended him, and extends his ment to his innocent family, by to the civil officer what ſhould nouriſhed and comforted diſpairs of his intereſt in the Lord he might have interceded for the converſion and repentance. way leſs open to the throne of than it was to the ſtates attorney where he goes to obtain a paſſport to the body of the county; and prevaricates and ſays, he was paſſing by the man where he was boiling ſugar, and received threats and abuſe for love and ghoſtly council. Do we call it paſſing on the public road when we force down incloſures, and go through different fields, and then directly out the ſame way; is this in the common acceptation of our language called riding paſt.

But has he gone out and wept bitterly—has the Lord of life looked conviction into his ſoul? Alas; no!—When it is mentioned to him, he ſays he has done nothing, let the civil law takes its courſe, and he will buy a field with the money though he ſhould fall aſunder in the midſt. Tell him, he injured the man and gave him provocation by treſpaſſing upon his incloſures with his banditti, his reply is, there is the civil law, let him ſeek his redreſs. In ſhort, the civil law is his ſheet anchor, his prophet, his prieſt, his king; he has laid down the ſacred canon, and ſtands like a huge Coloſſus with the civil law brandiſhed in both hands, as his ſhield of defence, and club of offence. Keep me and yourſelves, my dear fellow citizens, from ſo dreadful a monſter, we all too well know what it is to have to do with ſuch a one; he trails you into the civil law that brings you into the hands of the civil lawyer, who very civilly takes all the money he can by any means find you poſſeſſed of, and then, if there is any difficulty in your cauſe, he turns you over to your more friendly and more civil neighbours, who will do more for you in two hours without fees, than the civil law and civil lawyer has done in two years. I do not claim the character of either prophet or prieſt, but let it be regarded as a certain truth, that it is malicious and enraged minds that in a general way make employment for the civil law and civil lawyer; and let it be further obſerved that, that man who ſuffers himſelf to be led by malice and anger, premeditate and conſiderate to work his fellow citizen an injury, is not in the practice of chriſtian virtue; he is not in the practice of moral virtue, he is not in the practice of military virtne, which is commonly underſtood by the word, honour—I have felt its effects, I ſtill feel its effects, and ſtill live in fear of the monſter who will fall upon me the next term with all the fury he is able.

Would mankind only reſolve to weed out of their minds this one dreadful error, no one can imagine the good effects it would produce, anger and malice being ſo uneaſy a gueſt in the boſom of the poſſeſſor, and often ſo pernicious in its conſequences where it is directed. God ſave the commonwealth and all good men from falling into the hands of ſuch monſters, is the ardent prayer of a

SUGAR BOILER.

March 21ſt, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

WARSAW, January 19.

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No formidable blow has yet been ſtruck on the part of England or France The Hind ſloop has taken a French ſchooner privateer from Dieppe, carrying four carriage guns and two ſwivels, and 50 men. The Hind has ſent its prize to London.

The Imperial declaration of war, in the name of the Germanic empire, has juſt made its appearance.

The king of Pruſſia and his ſtaff, have all gone into mourning for his late moſt Chriſtian majeſty.

Tranquility and order are eſtabliſhed in every part of Savoy, and the people happy in their change of government.

The inhabitants of Conſtantinople have again began to expreſs their diſſatisfaction with the adminiſtration of the Grand Vizier, by ſetting fire to the city in the night. Such are the dreadful effects of popular diſcontent, where the people have no conſtitutional mode of repreſenting their grievances.

The French are paying every poſſible attention to the conſtruction of the works of Cherbourg, which had been for a time diſcontinued, and to the repair of thoſe of Dunkirk. Theſe two ports will be the principal ſtations of their privateers; the one oppoſite to Portſmouth, the other to the mouth of the Thames. Cherbourg will at this time admit of a ſhip of 74 guns.

The parliament of Ireland having determined to grant relief to the Catholics, are now turning their thoughts to the Proteſtant clergy. It is in contemplation to equaliſe all the livings, and to reduce the number of biſhops; every rector is to be allowed 500l. per ann. and every curate 200l. per ann.

On the 13th of January, the people of Rome maſſacred Baſſeville, ſecretary of legation from the French republic; the houſe of a French barber, and the academy belonging to the nation, were burned. On the following day, the quarter inhabited by the Jews was attempted to be ſet on fire: they were ſuſpected to be friendly to the French revolution. Baſſeville had ordered the arms of France to be replaced by thoſe of the republic.

The conſtitution is determined to exerciſe a ſeverity unpreceded on the inhabitants of Rome, on account of the above tranſactions.

American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

We have accounts from Gibraltar by the Fredericksburgh packet, and from Malaga, which veſſel touched there, that the Algerines had declared war againſt Denmark, Sweden and Holland, in conſequence of not having received ſufficient *preſents* from thoſe powers.

European accounts mention ſome ill ſucceſs attending the French fleet, in landing troops on the iſland of Sardinia: that 1500 were killed and taken priſoners, and that the fleet, conſiſting of 44 ſail, was ſoon after diſperſed, and much damaged in a violent gale of wind.

In the Britiſh houſe of commons, on the 1ſt February, a warm debate took place; in which Mr. Fox reprobated in the ſevereſt terms, the confederacy againſt France—On the 22d January the French convention decreed, that 500,000 livres ſhould be immediately iſſued to the penſioners of Louis, and that permanent proviſion ſhould be made for their ſupport.

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Captain Robinſon, arrived at Baltimore from Marſeilles, ſays that the rejoicings on account of the execution of Louis XVI, continued three weeks at Marſeilles.

Pittſburgh, April 27.

Whatever colour of contumely the courts of Europe may throw on the ſtruggles of a great and long oppreſſed nation, to refuſe one of the moſt audacious and tyrannical combinations that ever exiſted, one ſhould have expected that theſe ſtruggles would have been viewed in America with kindred ſympathy, and at a diſtance too great to trace their motives and effects, that even their moſt extravagant acts in ſo noble a cauſe would have been ſpoken of with reſpect, and protected by ſome charitable veil of apology. The indecent ſarcaſms and hoſtile ſpirit with regard to the management of French affairs which have lately appeared in the Gazette of the United States, give further teſtimony that there are men in America whoſe publiſhed opinions are cited by an attorney general of England to defeat the doctrines of Paine, and their letters read to convict him.

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The troops appear to have exerciſed great induſtry, in erecting their huts, which are commodious, and form a town with ſtreets at right angles. The huts of the officers, are neat, and lead one to regret that ſo much labour, and in many caſes taſte, ſhould be abandoned, and loſt. The houſe of the general is elegant, and ſtands on what may be called the ſalient angle of the encamping ground, formed by nature by a high bank fronting the river, and a ravine in flank, with prerupt rocks, and defended with a redoubt on the oppoſite promontory. The buildings and improvements ſeem to have coſt little to the public, wooden pegs, and pins being in general uſed inſtead of nails: and ſeem to do extremely well.

The order and economy of the army deſerves great praiſe; ſilence, induſtry, and diſcipline. Every morning after parade at 10 o'clock, the troops are drawn out to an eminence at ſome diſtance from the encampment, to fire at targets; the muſketry and riflemen; with premiums for the firſt, ſecond, and third beſt ſhots.

The ſhooting of the muſketry aſtoniſhed me; and our hunters may undervalue the regular troops, as markſmen, but I have been at ſhooting matches in the country, and have never ſeen better ſhots by rifles, than on this occaſion.

The appearance of the ſoldiery is good, as to dreſs, health, &c. The cavalry are in good plight; and diſciplined to leap over obſtacles, and aſcend and deſcend heights at a gallop.

The general ſeems to have ſet his heart, on having the army in good ſtate; and being able to deface our former defeats, by a ſignal revenge upon the enemy. It muſt mortify him much, as it does me, to think that after all this, we are to have the bubble of a treaty, theſe troops diſcharged, and war again in a ſhort time.

Thurſday the 11th inſtant, the Legiſlature of this ſtate adjourned to Auguſt next.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Preſident of the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed three commiſſioners to hold a treaty with the hoſtile Indians at the *Lower Sanduſky* on or about the firſt day of June next, enſuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with thoſe Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hoſtile attempts ſhould be made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements, whilſt the aforeſaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the Preſident, and I do, hereby, in his name, moſt ſolemnly forbid and reſtrain any attempts being made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements until the reſult of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C.

The Famous HORSE

Young Shakeſpear,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Miffin townſhip, Allegheny county, within half a mile of Capt. Zeeloc Wright's on Peters creek, two miles from Col. James Perry's ferry on the Monongahela, and two miles from Elizabethtown, at the reaſonable rate of Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon, or only Ten Shillings if no colt. Wheat 4ſ. per buſhel, rye 3ſ. corn 2ſ6, and oats a quarter dollar, if delivered at any mill within ten miles of where the horſe ſtands, before the firſt of Nov. next.

Young Shakeſpear was got by Old Shakeſpear, an imported horſe, his dam was a half blooded mare got by old Lofty a full blooded horſe. He is a well formed cheſnut ſorrel, 15 hands 2 inches high, and proportionably built, ſix years old this ſpring. Paſturage may be had at a reaſonable rate.

THOMAS M'CALHONEY.

April 22, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A New Two Story Brick HOUSE and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh. For particulars apply to THOMAS GREER, on the premiſes.

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French Burr Mill Stones

OF the beſt kind, warranted by the maker, James Hickley, of Baltimore, (whoſe character in that line line is well eſtabliſhed in England, and was the firſt who undertook the manufactory in America) may be had delivered on the bank of the Monongahela any place from Devore's ferry down, on more reaſonable terms than they can be brought from Philadelphia or Baltimore, by the ſingle pair, by applying to James M'Call, one of the ſubſcriber's, near ſaid ferry, who will undertake for the punctual delivery thereof. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom and thereby encourage the undertaking, it ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by the publics humble ſervants

JAMES HICKLEY,
JAMES M'CALL.

April 20, 1793.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale a conſiderable quantity of prime Lands, ſituate on Chartiers creek in the county of Alleghany; they are well improved, and poſſeſs every advantage of ſituation as to market, places of worſhip, mills, ſtills, &c. they conſiſt of ſeveral tracts, ſome of which are within 5 miles of Pittſburgh, and the moſt remote not more than 12—they are well known by the name of Col. John Campbell's lands, for whom we offer them for ſale.

Theſe lands will be ſold in large or ſmall tracts—one half the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, and bonds w. intereſt, with ſecurity, for the remainder.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe can apply to either of the ſubſcribers.

PHILIP ROSS,
PRESLEY NEVILL.

April 17, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Land Office Treaſury *Warrant, directed to the principal ſurveyor of any county within the commonwealth of Virginia, ſufficiently empowering him to lay off land in one or more ſurveys, to the quantity of 1000 acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the ſouth weſt corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets.*

JAMES BLASHFORD.

Pittſburgh, March 16, 1793.

SOME time laſt October came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living one mile from Pittſburgh, up the Alleghany river, two Sheep, they are both ewes, one is marked with the near ear ſlit, and the off ear cropt, the other has both ears cropt, and what is commonly called a halfpenny out of the under ſide of the off ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

April 18, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the night of the 3d inſtant, John Frederick Thomas, a German ſoldier, in Captain John Cook's company of riflemen, 40 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, and ſpeaks Engliſh badly. Any perſon who will ſecure ſaid deſerter in any jail of the United States, or deliver him to any continental officer, ſhall receive the above reward.

ROBERT LEE, Enſign
2d. Sub Legion.

Head Quarters, Legionville,
7th April, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

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The court of Rome is determined to execute a ſummary vengeance on the inhabitants of Rome, on account of the late tranſactions.

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April 20, 1793.

Lands for Sale.

THE *ſubſcribers have for ſale a conſiderable quantity of prime Lands, ſituate on Chartiers creek in the county of Alleghany; they are well improved, and poſſeſs every advantage of ſituation as to market, places of worſhip, mills, ſchools, &c. they conſiſt of ſeveral tracts, ſome of which are within 5 miles of Pittſburgh, and the moſt remote not more than 12—they are well known by the name of Col. John Campbell's lands, for whom we offer them for ſale.*

Theſe lands will be ſold in large or ſmall tracts—one half the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, and bonds with intereſt, with ſecurity, for the remainder.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe can apply to either of the ſubſcribers.

PHILIP ROSS,
PRESLEY NEVILL.

April 17, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Land Office Treaſury *Warrant, directed to the principal ſurveyor of any county within the commonwealth of Virginia, ſufficiently empowering him to lay off land in one or more ſurveys, to the quantity of 1000 acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the ſouth weſt corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets.*

JAMES BLASHFORD.

Pittſburgh, March 16, 1793.

SOME time laſt October came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living one mile from Pittſburgh, up the Alleghany river, two Sheep, they are both ewes, one is marked with the near ear ſlit, and the off ear crapt, the other has both ears crapt, and what is commonly called a halfpenny out of the under ſide of the off ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

April 18, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the night of the 3d inſtant, John Frederick Thomas, a German ſoldier, in Captain John Cook's company of riflemen, 40 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, and ſpeaks Engliſh badly. Any perſon who will ſecure ſaid deſerter in any jail of the United States, or deliver him to any continental officer, ſhall receive the above reward.

ROBERT LEE, Enſign
2d. Sub Legion.

Head Quarters, Legionville,
7th April, 1793.

Shortly will be published,

A SERMON,

ON

PSALMODY,

By the Revd. JOHN BLACK,
of Marsh creek.

Price—One-eighth of a Dollar.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Just Published and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1793.

N. B. A few copies of the first and second Volume may be had in this town.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be held in the Town of WASHINGTON, on the second day of July next, a Sale for the Disposal of part of the TOWN-LOTS, and the whole of the OUT-LOTS, laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, agreeably to law.

D. BRADFORD,
one of the Agents.

March 14, 1793. 10t.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Washington, a Negro Man, about 33 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a strong well built fellow, had on when he went away, a short coat of a light grey cotton, nankeen breeches, light coloured cassimer waistcoat, grey stockings, good shoes and buckles, square crowned hat, fat faced, plays well on the fiddle, and perhaps may pass himself for a free man, and call himself Thomas Dover. Whosoever takes up said Negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me,

BENJAMIN REED.

April 1, 1793.

Whereas the subscriber purchased land from John Thorn, of Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, and in consideration thereof, gave four notes of hand, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1791.—The first note is payable in one year from the date; the second in two; the third in three, and the fourth in four years from the date: and whereas the said Thorn has not fulfilled his agreement, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them unless he complies with his bargain.

JAMES STEEL.

Westmoreland county
March 30, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Greensburgh, April 1st, 1793.

GEORGE Sument, Christopher Boyer, Nathan Brown, Little Redstone; Garret Covod, Ligonier valley; William Craig, care of Mr. Archbill, Fayette; Captain William Guthrie, Crab Tree run; James Grant, Redstone; James Gibson, Franklin township; William Greer, care of Mr. Christopher Walthour; Mr. Huey, care of the Revd. Mr. Powers; Patrick Hamilton, care of Col. M'Clean, Fayette county; William Lucas, Potter; near near Greensburgh; Patrick M'Harg, care of General St. Clair; Wm. Goffick, care of John Robertson, near Budd's ferry; Revd. John M'Pherrin, Andrew M'Kee, care of John Baird, Esquire; Captain Matthew Neely, Fayette county; John Nicholson, near Greensburgh; John Proctor; Godfrey Painter, William Stewart, care of Mr. Robertson, Buda's ferry; John Stewart, John Sloan, care of W. Tod, Esq. David Semple, Robert Thomson, Derry township; Doctor Elisha Wall, Loyal Hannon; John Wilks or Wilkins, Fairfield township; Doctor John Young, care of Mr. Matthew Neely and Mr. Isaac Young, Fayette county.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

Young Sailom,

WILL be let to Mares, on the second week in April, at the stable of John Hughes, within four miles of Miers's tavern, on Turtle creek, and the week following at the stable of James Snodgrass, near M'Kee's ferry, and during the rest of the season, week about at these stands, at the rate of Three Dollars and one bushel of oats the season, Ten Shillings the single leap, and Six Dollars for insuring a colt. One half must be paid in money, the other in rye or oats, at market price, by the first of October next.

Young Sailom is son of the imported horse Old Sailom, out of a half bred mare of the Janus breed, is 16 hands high, 5 years old this spring, dark chesnut, proportionably built, and his Colts is allowed to be superior to any in the county of Lancaster, where he was bred.

JOHN MAHOLM.

March 30, 1793.

Irish Grey & Shillelah.

WILL be kept for covering Mares this season, at the following places. The Irish Grey will stand the second week in April at the stable of John Dunning, at the forks of the Glade and Greensburgh road, and the Shillelah will stand that same week at M'Nair's tavern, seven miles and an half from Pittsburgh: they change places the first of every week until the 20th of June, when the season ends. The Irish Grey will cover the season at 18/9, 11/3 the leap, 3/. for insuring a colt, and one bushel of oats, to be brought with the Mare. Shillelah will cover the season, at 15/. 10/, the leap, 25/. for insuring a colt, and oats as above. Wheat at 3/9 per bushel, rye at 3/. corn at 2/6, oats at a quarter dollar, and other produce as they can agree, will be taken in payment if delivered by the first of November next at the places where the horses stand, or where they may appoint.

The Irish Grey is a grandson of the imported Irish grey, and out of an Arabian mare; he is a well formed dapple grey, 16 hands high, and 4 years old this spring.

The Shillelah was got by a horse known by the name of the Large Shillelah, and out of a dray mare, he is a strong well made dark bay, 16 and an half hands high, 6 years old this spring.

Pasturage may be had at either places if wanted.

April 3, 1793.

The Famous HORSE

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, and at the William Ewing's mill. He will stand the second week in April at the last named place, and the week following at Metzger's, and then alternately at each stand during the rest of the season, at the low rate of Twenty one shillings and one bushel of oats the season.—Grain will be taken in payment if delivered at William Young's mill, or subscriber's house by the first of October next, at the following prices, viz. Wheat at 4/. per bushel, rye 3/. Indian corn at 2/. or oats at 1/6. Jolly Chester is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, full fifteen hands and an half high, remarkably strong and well built, nine years old, and seven-eighth blooded. His sire was a full blooded horse, his dam was seven-eighth blooded, her sire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

Allegheny county, March 30, 1793.

The Noted HORSE

BULLYROCK,

WILL be let to Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about four miles from Pittsburgh, at the very low rate of twenty shillings and one bushel of oats the season. BULLYROCK is a beautiful black, with a bald face, seven years old this spring, fifteen hands and an half high, well made in proportion, particularly calculated for the draft; he was bred in Esopus; the horses from that place are the most esteemed of any that come to this part of the country, for service, and BULLYROCK is thought by those who have seen him superior to any horse that ever stood near this place.

Produce will be taken at market price, to be delivered at the subscriber's house, Neigley's, James Miers's, or John Small's mills, by the first of October next.

Persons bringing mares from a distance may have pasturage at a reasonable rate.

DAVID IRWIN.

April 2, 1793.

APOLLO,

WILL cover Mares this season (week about) at the subscriber's on the road leading from Pittsburgh to Perry's ferry, on the Monongahela and about 5 miles from Elizabeth town and at Mr. Ewing's mill, on Lo-sons run. He will stand the first week in April at the subscriber's, and the week following at Mr. Ewing's, and continue alternately during the season. The price for the season is eight shillings and one bushel of oats, for a mare, and thirty shillings and one bushel of oats for insuring a colt. Oats at 3/. per bushel, and Indian corn at 2/6, will be received in payment if delivered by the first of October next at James Ewing's, John Small's or John Mate's mills.

APOLLO is a beautiful dappled grey, 6 years old, and nearly 16 hands high. His sire was full blooded, imported from Great Britain, and his dam was out of that noble horse the Arabian Grey. APOLLO's colts are superior to any in this country, and his figure will sufficiently recommend him.

JOHN TORRENCE.

March 20, 1793.

The Famous HORSE

Young Sampson,

WILL cover Mares this season, at Jacob Beltzhoover's tanyard on the bank of the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, from Saturday until Tuesday, each week, and at James Bell's on Chartiers creek, from Wednesday until Friday, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season; and for insuring a colt Thirty Five Shillings and a bushel of oats, to be paid in wheat at three shillings and nine pence per bushel, rye at three Shillings, and oats at a quarter dollar, on or before the first of October next.

Young Sampson is a beautiful bright sorrel, full 17 hands high, his sire was a full dray, and his dam from Sophus: he is as well made, for saddle or geers as any horse whatever.

Due attendance may be depended on by

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.
JAMES BELL.

April 4, 1793.

Jacob Beltzhoover will give for black oak bark delivered at his tanyard this season, 12/6 per cord, white oak, spanish oak and berch 15/. and chesnut oak 17/6.

A JACK ASS,

IMPORTED from Europe last fall, and to be let to Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Chartiers township, Washington county, one mile from Thompson's mill, seven from the town of Washington, and eight from Alexander Wells's mill, on Cross creek, at the low rate of one pound fifteen shillings in wheat or rye, or one pound ten shillings in Cash, with one bushel of oats, at the first coming of the mare. Wheat will be taken at 4/. per bushel, and rye at 3/. delivered at Col. Canon's mill on Chartiers, Alexander Wells's mill, on Cross creek, Henry Rankin's mill, on Racoon, or at the subscriber's house, where good pasturage, &c. may be had at reasonable rates.

As the utility of Mules is so well known to many gentlemen in this country, it is unnecessary for any other recommendation.

JAMES MILLAR.

April 5, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and Printing in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.